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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1916.

**A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.**  
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

**THE DAY.**  
An extra day from Time's full purse,  
To use for better or for worse—  
A need of minutes, gut of light,  
A pause, perhaps, in Time's swift flight  
Wherein we may redeem the cost  
Of wasted hours we have lost.  
(Copyright, 1915.)

Everybody hopes the Borland rough rider is in for a beating.

Don't forget to make out your income tax schedule today.

The Wolf of Wall Street is having a hard time keeping outside the door of the penitentiary.

Representative Borland talks like a statesman who is disappointed because he didn't find his desk in the House loaded down with bouquets.

Yeggmen have blown open the door of a North Carolina postoffice five times in a year. A rather insistent demand for rural free delivery, perhaps.

A motion picture comedian has signed a contract for his services for a year at the rate of \$1,835 a day. No, we don't know what his salary is to be.

Former Gov. Glynn, of New York, is to reply to Mr. Root's speech, on behalf of President Wilson, though it is not yet known who is going to answer Mr. Root's allegations and arguments.

George Fred Williams talks like a man who is firmly convinced that President Wilson might have avoided all the trouble he has encountered during his administration if only he had taken George Fred into his Cabinet.

A United States immigration official is about to start on a journey to the Portuguese island of Fogo with a dangerous lunatic who has been ordered deported. Anyone suggesting that he might be willing to fo'go the trip will be liable to deportation also.

"At the end of the war, many of the rich people abroad will be richer and the poor will be poorer," says President Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin. Though it is possible the war may last until the point where there is no basis of comparison in Europe.

The Federation of Mothers' Clubs, of Oakland, Cal., has resolved to inform the district attorney of its desire to have masculine drones put to work on the roads when convicted of failure to provide for their families. And then the women could organize little excursion parties to witness the performance.

George Fred Williams, who denounces President Wilson as an imperialist and declares that Secretary Lansing's appointment was a wrong to the country and the Democratic party merely confirms the belief that he delayed his resignation as Minister to Greece altogether too long.

A New York organization calling itself the "public interest league of business and professional women" discussed profoundly the topic "Woman as the World's Greatest Failure" at a recent meeting. By different routes and processes they seem to have arrived at the conclusion that woman is not like man, while man is different from woman.

Six pastors of White Plains, N. Y., of various denominations, drew lots to decide what pulpits they were to fill last Sunday, and none of them knew what congregations they were to preach to until Sunday morning. So far neither dissension nor conversions from one faith to another are reported as a result of this interesting experiment, which it is quite possible to regard as a step in the direction of the much-talked-of church unity.

The city of New York is trying to collect from the United States over \$2,000,000 which it spent for the equipment of troops at the outbreak of the civil war. Better call again. Uncle Sam is contemplating just now quite a large outlay for somewhat similar purposes connected with the present and future.

Citizens of Montclair, N. J., protesting against the manner in which an anti-preparedness meeting was conducted in that town, describe one of the speakers as delivering himself of an "incoherent, rambling denunciation of preparedness and all who were working for that cause." We thought he was down in Florida.

The Russians at Erzerum claim no more than 13,000 prisoners. Two reasons are probable; first, that there never were so many Turkish troops there as reported; second, that the more mobile forces, the Kurdish Hamidieh cavalry raised in the neighborhood, can move as swiftly as the Cossacks, whose organization they imitate. But the town itself is the most important war center in Turkish Armenia.—New York World

**Americans May Be Thankful.**

Germany's frightful threats and the well-meant diplomacy of Washington having failed to induce the allies to order the commanders of their merchantmen to heave to at the sight of a periscope and submit to capture, it is announced that the new Teutonic program of submarine warfare, prescribing that all "armed" merchant ships of enemy nations shall be sunk without warning and without regard for the cost in lives of noncombatants of whatever nationality, will go into operation tomorrow, the date originally set. What if anything the Teutons will be able to accomplish, is wholly speculative, but if this government is mindful of the safety of its own citizens or those of other countries bound on lawful errands upon the high seas, it will place no obstacle in the way of merchantmen entering our ports being armed for defense to the limit that is permissible under international law. Guns, as many of them as possible, will constitute their best, in fact their only, protection against the undersea pirates, in the event that they really are bold enough to undertake a resumption of operations.

In this country we should have learned enough from past experiences not to be misled by Teutonic representations. We should know by this time that it was the British navy alone which put a stop to the earlier submarine campaign of indiscriminate murder, and that fact must be kept in mind in considering the present solution. Some weeks ago the knowledge was permitted to come to this government, in advance of formal notification from Berlin and Vienna, that after March 1 Germany and Austria intended to sink without warning all "armed" merchant vessels, just as though that had not been done in the past. Secretary Lansing at once undertook to bring about an agreement among the belligerents that merchantmen should carry no arms and that unarmed vessels not attempting to escape should not be sunk without warning. No doubt this move on our part was exactly what Germany wanted, but it failed and with it Germany's hope of reducing the ships of her enemies to utter helplessness by diplomacy. Then followed the Teuton-inspired revolt in Congress against the President, with its threat of abject surrender of American rights by warning our citizens to keep off merchant ships legally armed for defense, or forbidding such vessels our ports. But that, too, failed; there was no striking of the American colors to Germany and Austria.

So that, having failed to hoodwink us into betraying the property of their enemies into their hands, the Teutons have now arrived at the point where they must show whether or not they can make good their threat to sink "armed" merchantmen without warning. That we have by no word or sign recognized any such right is something to be devoutly thankful for. For, if we may judge by the past the term "armed" is meaningless in Teutonic communications. Had we even tacitly accepted their program who can doubt that they would have proceeded, were it within their power, to sink every craft of an enemy nation coming within range of their torpedoes; and in the case of every helpless vessel sent to the bottom the explanation would have come that the submarine commander "thought" she was armed. We have to be thankful at least that the United States has conceded nothing more than it conceded in the case of the Lusitania; that it is yet in a position to hold Germany and her allies to "strict accountability" for the murder of Americans bound on peaceful errands on the high seas.

It is not improbable that Germany has replaced her shattered submarine fleet with new craft that are more formidable, and it may be that until their adversaries can take their measure they will be able to inflict some damage on enemy shipping; but it is a source of satisfaction that this government has not succeeded in placing vessels that cross the Atlantic carrying American passengers at the mercy of any new pirate fleet that may have been assembled.

**Roosevelt and Hughes.**  
Col. Roosevelt, far away, looms more expansively on the horizon of the political forecasters than when he was rustivating or erupting as the mood urged at Oyster Bay. They are predicting a big welcome and the launching of a big boom for his nomination when he returns next month. It is not to be denied that Roosevelt sentiment has developed rather rapidly in recent weeks, casting pale shadows about the rosy prospects of other publicly proclaimed ambitions. If the regulars have any plans in view for stemming the Roosevelt tide they have not disclosed them, and if the present rate of the Colonel's progress is maintained there must be no scattering of opposing forces at Chicago or he is likely to run away with the convention.

Were the convention to be held next week, with the Colonel on the scene, he would be a most formidable candidate, and his opponents would be put to it to find a man upon whom they could unite. Considering everything from the standpoint of the present the chances are that they would be forced to recognize that their strongest hope lay in Justice Hughes. He has been more in the minds of the active men of the party, in spite of his natural refusal to be regarded as a candidate, than any of those who frankly are seeking the honor. Justice Hughes has steadfastly, appropriately and commendably refrained from any discussion of political issues, just as he has plainly and repeatedly stated that he is not a candidate for the Presidential nomination. While his wishes are being respected, quite to the extent that could reasonably be expected, Justice Hughes is taken into account in all discussions of the possible outcome at Chicago. It can only be regarded as significant that, in none of his utterances upon the subject of the Presidency, has he said the word that would eliminate him from consideration and prevent his nomination. Until he does he will remain a strong possibility in the contest, and it need not be surprising if the delegates at Chicago find themselves forced to make choice between Col. Roosevelt and Justice Hughes.

The advancement of Sir William R. Robertson, a former pantry boy, to the head of the British military system requires a revision of the old adage, "Blood will tell." If the war is to be won, England will owe it to the fact that "ability will tell."—Tacoma Ledger.

**Sex-Difference in Work.**

A distinguished educator once proposed that, in schools, boys be taught to sew and cook. One might have expected an outcry against an idea so "unmanly." But not a sound was heard. Can it be that the public is ceasing to take our educators seriously? Or is it becoming used to outlandish ideas?

Personally I rejoice in the suggestion. I should like to see boys taught to do a good many of the useful things that girls alone are encouraged to do in our present system of work.

I know boys and men who would consider it beneath their dignity to sew a button on their clothes or to lift a finger to help a mother or a sister in the housework at home. I have seen great hulking men sitting about smoking while one little woman worked frantically over a hot stove to prepare their dinner. And I have seen these men sit complacently at dinner while this woman carried great heavy dishes from the kitchen to the table. They were simply following the popular ideal of manliness.

**EASING THE FINANCIAL STRAIN.**

CONGRESS succeeded at last in devising a banking system which should relieve the strain upon the Treasury and at the same time serve the business interests of the country—a system which solved the difficulties which had stood unsolved ever since General Jackson destroyed the Bank of the United States and Mr. Van Buren set up the Independent Treasury.

Twenty-five years before, New York had erected in its "free banking" act of 1828, the model for the system which the federal government now tardily adopted.

By that act New York had abandoned the old and vicious practice of granting special charters to individual banking companies, and had thrown bank privileges open to any group of responsible persons who would comply with the requirements set forth in the new law.

Chief among these requirements was the deposit of recognized securities with the state government by every bank in issue to the full value of its circulating notes, in order that their payment might in any case be made good.

In an act of February 25, 1863, Congress made provision for a similar system of national banks, by an act of June 4, 1864, perfected the system and put the new law on a permanent footing by a thorough revision.

The act created a new bureau of the Treasury, under a Comptroller of the Currency, to superintend and secure the enforcement of its provisions.

The Comptroller was authorized to permit the free establishment, for a term of not more than twenty years, of banking associations consisting of not fewer than five persons and having a capital of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, and in small places associations having even a smaller capital.

Such associations were required to deposit with the Treasury Department of the United States of the value of at least one-third of their capital, in return for which there should be issued to them from the Treasury circulating notes representing an amount equal to ninety per cent of the market value of their bonds, but never exceeding ninety per cent of their par value.

The total issue of currency to be made under the act was limited to three hundred millions; and that amount, it was provided, should be apportioned among the States in proportion to their population and banking capital.

The immediate object of the act as a government measure was to create a market for the bonds of the United States and quicken the processes of borrowing money which the government was in large part obliged to depend for the support of the war.

It served the convenience of the country, however, hardly less than it helped the government; and what was primarily intended as a measure of public finance became the basis of private business.

An act of the following year (March 3, 1865) put a tax of ten per cent on the circulation of all state banks, and forced them, if they would continue banks of issue, to qualify under the federal law.

Tomorrow—The Force of Numbers.

**The Herald's Army and Navy Department**  
Latest and Most Complete News of Service and Personnel Published in Washington.

By E. B. JOHNS.

No partial Federalization of the militia as proposed for in the House Committee on Military Affairs, will meet with the approval of the Senate committee. The Senate committee, looking a broader view of the National Guard question and is working on an amendment which will place the National Guard under the provision of the constitution which authorizes Congress to maintain the militia, and not.

This feature of the military program was taken up in the Senate committee yesterday and excellent progress is reported toward the agreement upon a provision which it is said will cover the organized militia, the military training camps, and all other military forces.

It is stated that the proposed in the Senate committee is taking a broader view of the National Guard and will give the National Guard a Federal status, a distinct identity, and the authority of the State.

Members of the Senate committee yesterday expressed the belief that they have at last found a plan which will be satisfactory both to the National Guard and the military camp students. The training camp movement has given such a reputation that it must be taken into consideration in any plan for a military program. Almost every section of the country is now interested in the training camp movement and is demanding legislation which will give the new training at the camps an official status.

The only difference between the terms under which the citizen soldiers serve whether they be from the National Guard or whether they be from the regular army will be the period of training. It is understood that the amendment leaves this in the hands of the President so that he can suit the period of training to the convenience of the citizen soldiers. Both the National Guard and the regular army will be United States volunteers serving under the terms of the volunteer army act.

**OUR COUNTRY—**  
**By OUR PRESIDENT**  
**A History of the American People**  
**by WOODROW WILSON**  
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**SEEN AND HEARD**  
—BY GEORGE MINER  
Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.  
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New York, Feb. 28.—The thickest man with the gray mustache and a bulldog chin who can be seen every day lunching at the Lawyers' Club in New York and dining at one of the fashionable hotels is not what he looks. For his looks proclaim him to be a prosperous broker or banker whose whole existence is centered in Wall Street and whose whole life has been tied up in ticker tape wrapped around thousands of times.

Well, he is not that kind of a man at all, for he is Judge Horace Dixon, who made history in the West and more adventures for himself than you will find in any "best seller." Judge Dixon used to be called "State Marshal for Missouri and Kansas." He was also Jay Gould's attorney. It was he who first arrested the James boys and, later on, became their lawyer.

Judge Dixon now lives in New York and practices his profession just enough as he expresses it, "to keep himself from getting rusty." I caught him in a reminiscent mood.



Risked Lives for Politeness.

"The James boys," said he, "Jeans and Frank, once risked not only their lives, but their lives, just out of politeness, to thank me. That was the first time I ever saw them. Subsequently I saw them in the penitentiary, and still later, to become their friends and lawyers. And I can say, with the utmost confidence that I don't believe either of them ever took a bookhook on a watch that did not belong to him. They were not petty thieves or bookhookers. They robbed express companies of the big sums being transported. That's all their crime, and all they had time for."

"Of course it is not impossible that some of these gang who went out on train holdups with them stooped to robbing the passengers, but I'm sure the boys never did, although they have grown up and must have given credit for it."

"How about that call at the risk of their lives?" I interposed.

"Yes, I'm coming to that. I just wanted to know on what that call was. I was in Kansas in a way and had quite an exaggerated sense of how you see their brother-in-law, Allan Palmer, who was one of the gang, had been arrested, and in the Indian Territory and brought up in Kansas. He was over to me when I was marshal of that district."

**A Goodland Capture.**  
"His arrest was a grandstand play. It was effected by a bunch of former guerrillas to show off. The newspapers made them out to be a lot of heroes when they were no more than a lot of boys. In capturing him, I was a little bit of an insignificant runt that a big crowd handle. But they just naturally mistreated him. They chained him all over, even chained his legs under the horse."

"When they turned him over to me, he was a pitiful sight. He was dead from exposure and lack of food and bleeding from chain sores. Before taking him up to the jail at Jefferson City, I got him some new clothes, even underwear, and I put him with the best they had in the hotel. He was a grateful little rat and almost died with gratitude because I treated him like a human being and not like a wildcat."

"Instead of tying him up in a cellar, I took him to the hotel and we had a room together and I went to bed. I had my gun down and said:

"There it is and it's loaded. If you see an on-comer, you can easy enough for him a heavy sleeper—then I'll go to bed and you'll be lynched without a doubt. As it is you may get free from this trip for they have no evidence against you."

"Well, I delivered him safely and he was tried and acquitted, for as I told you, he had no evidence against him. One night, a few months later, in Kansas City, a man I know came up to me and said, 'There were two gentlemen in the hotel who wanted to see me. I said for them to come and see me there. I was busy and had no time to make social calls on strangers.'

"He said, 'that I must go to them, that it was important and I added, 'No, no, I won't go. I was too tired to go to a room and closed the door. They then opened the door to another room."

**With a Piece on Their Heads.**  
"Both the James boys were sitting there. They told me who they were. There was a piece on their heads and it was the United States marshal of the district. They hadn't asked me to come, and there was nothing to have prevented me from shooting them on the spot except the knowledge that they would probably shoot me first."

"'Marshal,' they said, 'our brother-in-law, Allan Palmer, has told us how you treated him. We have taken the chance of coming right into Kansas City here, where there are hundreds of folks who would like to capture or kill us, for no other reason than to thank you for your kindness. And we want to tell you that you can come up in our territory at any time and you won't be molested.'

"There has been talk that I was afraid of them, that I was a coward. I hadn't gone because it was not in my district. After we had talked a little while, they got up to go and we shook hands. I said: 'I'll let you go first.' They said: 'You bet you will, and you'll give us ten minutes start. That's all we want.'"

"Did you give them the ten minutes?" I asked.

"I should say I did. I gave them a good thirty. I wasn't taking any chances with the James boys."

Show—Are your intentions toward the 'Adare' really serious? He 'Them' said I tend, if possible, to get out of her clutches.—Boston Transcript.

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